

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Airfields at Borsk, Niepoczolowice, and Lebork	DATE DISTR.	25 May 1954
25X1A DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	632846

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

Airfield near Borsk (N 53-57, E 17-56)

1. The Soviets, in the latter part of World War II, constructed a temporary airfield about 12 kilometers south of Koscierzyna (N 54-07, E 17-59) on the southeastern side of Lake Wdzydze. The east and west sides of this lake are bounded by large forests. The airfield, which was equipped with temporary installations such as iron runway mats, etc., was occupied by a small air-force group until 1948 when all temporary installations were removed and transported elsewhere. Thereafter, until 1952, the peasants grazed their cattle on the field.
2. In the fall of 1952, an infantry platoon of about 30 men commanded by a lieutenant arrived on the field quite unexpectedly and placed the area immediately surrounding the field off-limits to unauthorized personnel. This platoon erected a watchtower on the field and put up a direct telephone line from the field to Koscierzyna. The authorities requisitioned a house in Borsk to serve as a billet for soldiers of this platoon.
3. In the spring of 1953, the rural councils of Przytarnia (located southwest of the lake), Borsk, and Wdzydze Tucholskie (located northeast of the lake) attempted to induce all peasants residing in these three villages to move to other places in Poland where they alleged the soil was more fertile. None of the peasants succumbed to these appeals of the rural councils, so after the 1953 harvest the area covered by the three villages was declared by the authorities to be a military area and all inhabitants were given two weeks to leave their homes. Peasants who agreed to re-settle on other farm lands would be permitted to take all their personal goods and livestock with them.

SECRET/CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR Ev	XX	FBI		AEC						
-------	---	------	---	------	---	--------	---------------	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Washington Distribution Indicated by "X" Field Data 2001/11/21

25X1A

SECRET/CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

but people who decided to move into towns would be allowed to take only their personal goods. According to informant, none of these displaced persons moved to other farmlands because they believed that they might be forced to move again or be forced to join kolkhozes. The authorities permitted a few of the peasants, whose services will be used in future construction jobs, to remain on their farms.

4. A relatively poor road connects the Bak (N 53-55, E 17-58) railroad station with the airfield. The airfield, according to informant, is being repaired although he does not know how far it has advanced.

Niepoczolowice Airfield (N 54-26, E 17-53)

5. The large Niepoczolowice airfield is being constructed about four kilometers west of the Niepoczolowice railroad station and north of the road leading southwest from Niepoczolowice to the village of Brukowiny. The eastern boundary of the field runs very close to the 1939 Polish-German border, and a large forest is located north of the field. Regarding the location of the town of Niepoczolowice itself, informant noted that it is located on the Kartuzy-Lebork railroad line in the hilly forested area called in Polish Sz wajcaria Kartuzka. The 1939 Polish-German boundary is located about two kilometers west of Niepoczolowice:
6. The work on the airfield, which will be about five kilometers square, was begun in the fall of 1952 when building materials were brought in and part of the forest area located north of the field was cleared of trees. Foundations for an underground ammunition factory and shelters for large ammunition stocks, etc., were also constructed along the east side of the field. Informant estimates that there are several hundred men working on the field, among whom are many "Kaszuby" from the districts of Kartuzy, Puck, and Wejherowo; many of this latter group are peasants with their own horses and carts. The workers on the field are well paid and the authorities are searching for more workmen in order to speed up the construction of the field.
7. The postal address of the workers on the field is Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane, Plac Sportowy, Niepoczolowice. According to informant, this is only a cover address because there is no sports' camp located in this area.

Airfield near Lebork (Lauenburg) (N 54-33, E 17-46)

8. A former German airfield is located east of Lebork along the road and railroad line to Wejherowo (N 54-36, E 18-14)¹. Many peasants have been engaged in modernizing and enlarging the field since the beginning of 1952. A part of the large forest located near the field has been cleared of trees and the land levelled and drained. Unknown installations were erected on this cleared area.
9. A small airforce group has been stationed on the field since construction on it began. The air corps personnel are billeted in former German barracks located between Lebork and the airfield.

Comment: Source believes that this is the Strzebielino airfield.

SECRET/CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY